

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 28

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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Total Assets.....	£21,322,681
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Surplus.....	" 4,754,090

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 14th, 1890.

THE movement to found a hospital in this city which shall be free from church control and liberal in its administration and purposes, is one which should appeal strongly to the sympathy and support of the public. Although the city is well provided with public and private hospitals, and notwithstanding the wealth and prestige of the Misericórdia, there is still a most pressing need for an institution of a radically different character. We shall do no injustice to the Misericórdia hospital in saying that it falls far short of the needs of this port. Manifestly endowed by private bequests and public benefits, possessing an edifice which is the admiration of every visitor, and directed by a sisterhood of nurses whose devotion and skill are beyond all question, the Misericórdia has been able to accomplish infinite good in this frequently afflicted city. But, in spite of all this, it falls far short of the needs of this port. It is administered by a brotherhood connected with an intolerant and oppressive church, its nurses are members of a sisterhood of the same church whose devotion to the holy cause of charity is everywhere accompanied by an equal devotion to the selfish interests of that same church, and its endowments and revenues are largely from the legacies of men who gave in charity wholly from religious motives. This great hospital, therefore, is logically and naturally a Catholic institution, and is devoted to the work of that church fully as much as to the cause of suffering humanity. And it is perfectly proper that this should be so. Brazil is almost entirely Catholic, and the institution is largely the outgrowth of charitable bequests in that church. We say largely, because it would not be true to credit that church with the whole of its patrimony and revenue where so much of its building funds was raised from donations obtained through the vanity of men who were encouraged to purchase titles by such means, and where so considerable an amount of its revenue is obtained from taxes levied upon foreign shipping. When it is considered that fully three-fourths of the ships visiting this port belong to Protestant nations and that their contributions go to the support of an institution, however excellent, belonging to an inimical and intolerant faith, it must be admitted that there is a fault in the arrangement which requires a remedy. Beyond this great institution, there are a number of private hospitals, some belonging to old church brotherhoods who limit their charities to their own memberships, one in particular founded and maintained by the Portuguese colony for the care of contributors and others of that nationality, and several others of a purely private and commercial character. The work done and good accomplished by all of these are beyond criticism, but still, admitting everything claimed for them, there still remains an unsatisfied need. What this city requires is a public hospital wholly free from the control of the Catholic church. It may be Protestant in name and character, or it may be perfectly non-sectarian. We should prefer the latter. It should be under the control of skilled physicians and nurses; it should enjoy the right of dividing the hospital taxes on shipping with the Misericórdia; it should work in the fullest accord with all the foreign beneficent societies who so frequently have the care of impoverished

and unfortunate strangers on their hands; and it should undertake and maintain a thorough school of nurses. The last-named feature is one that every foreign commercial house in Rio de Janeiro will fully appreciate and will, we are certain, contribute most liberally for its support. No one can tell how agonizing has been the demand by business firms for experienced nurses to care for their sick in times of epidemic. Nothing that money could procure was wanting, but money unhappily can not buy experience at a moment's notice. We are confident that experienced hospital physicians could be found, that a first class hospital could be maintained, and that a training school for nurses could be founded, if the foreign residents of this city will make the effort. We are glad to say that the first steps have been taken, that a considerable sum has been secured, and that it is now proposed to enlarge the scheme to meet a part, at least, of the requirements which we have enumerated. Is it not possible to carry the project further and realize all?

If it be true that the Banco dos Estados Unidos is to run several industrial and commercial concerns here, such as the "Gutenberg" paper mill and the "Impressora" printing establishment, under the privileges and exemptions conceded in its privilege, then it is quite time for a general and vigorous protest. If this scandalous job is carried into execution, then let us have our iron collars fastened on and the chain placed at once in Sr. Mayrink's benevolent hand. If this man can start factories and bring in machinery and material free of duty, then there is no possible competition; and if he can open a printing-office here and run it with type, machinery, ink and paper imported free of duty, then all the small offices in this city must close their doors. While we are compelled to pay the exorbitant duties levied on paper—from 80 to 90 per cent. on the paper used for this journal—it will be an infamous discrimination to permit a purely speculative concern to make use of such a privilege as that conceded to Sr. Mayrink's bank. If it is even attempted to carry so great an injustice into execution, it will compel the withdrawal of capital and skill from every single industry likely to attract the cupidity of this man and his ruinous concession, for it leaves him with the power, if recognized, to ruin every industry he touches. The man who carries a bank note printing-office in his pocket, runs the national treasury and has a free pass at the custom-house, is one who will not only break down all competition and ruin every competitor, but will eventually end by ruining the country and then himself!

Our colleagues of the native press will render an invaluable service to the country, if they will take special pains to correct the erroneous impression generally entertained as to the adoption of the new constitution. The decree of May 22nd simply orders the publication of that instrument and declares its electoral and representative provisions effective for the forthcoming elections and organization of the first national congress. The constitution is, therefore, nothing more than a project which has received the approval of the provisional government. It may be discussed, amended, or rejected, at the pleasure of the people and their elected representatives. To get a clear idea of the project, which is for the most part worthy of adoption, it ought to be fully discussed by every paper in the country, so that the people may know just what the supreme law of the land is to be. It was originally designed that this interval should be employed by a popular discussion of the instrument in the press, and if the people are to be free and self-governing it is their duty to improve the opportunity. In view of the fact that there are several mistaken provisions in the project, which reflect upon its liberality and promise to cause much future trouble, these points ought to be placed before the people in the clearest light so that they may decide for themselves whether they shall be amended, or not.

In view of the limited space at our disposal, and the circumstance that our circulation is principally among foreigners rather than among those who have the power and interest to modify this constitutional project, we shall not undertake any detailed discussion of its provisions. Of its principal features, those contributing to the general organization of the republic and its government, there is nothing to be said. The

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general principles of republican representative government are so well known among our readers that we may reasonably presume upon their thorough appreciation of the system under organization and the measures proposed to accomplish the end in view. The Brazilian people unquestionably do not understand the system and need all available information, but this is a matter over which we can exercise no control. There are certain provisions in the project, however, which experience has demonstrated to be mistaken, and others which a dispassionate critic must pronounce inconsistent, reactionary and perilous. These we shall undertake to briefly discuss, hoping thereby to arouse an interest in the subject in the Brazilian press and among our Brazilian readers. It will not be contested that a republican by birth, education and sentiment, a citizen of the greatest and most successful republican federation ever established, may have some qualifications for such a rôle and a certain fund of actual experience and practical knowledge to draw upon, and we may be permitted, therefore, to entertain the belief that our criticisms will not be wholly lost. We have never concealed our belief that the people of Brazil are not yet prepared for a republic, and are wholly without the experience and qualifications required to insure success in such an experiment at self-government. The die has been cast, however, and the experiment must be tried. In the interests of the principles of self-government, as well as in those of the Brazilian people whose peace and prosperity is concerned, it is our heartfelt wish that the undertaking shall succeed. And to insure that, every man must work to clear away the obstacles and avoid the pitfalls in the path over which the country must travel, rather than to waste precious time in reciprocal compliments and empty displays.

Among the provisions of the projected constitution the very first to claim attention are those which define the qualifications and privileges of citizenship. No better test can be found than these of the liberality of the new government and of the sincerity of its motives, and no better guide for those who are seeking a new home for themselves and their children. A new country, seeking immigrants, must necessarily receive people of every class, condition and belief. If this country is to be a republic in which is established the true principles of liberty and self-government, then there should be no discrimination and no distinction between its citizens on account of such class, condition and belief. There may be recognized distinctions in a republic springing from individual conditions, and it may be necessary to establish certain discriminations, such as limiting suffrage to those who can read and write, but these should never be made permanent for any class, and no individual should be restricted in his efforts either to improve his own condition or to influence the administration of public affairs. All men should stand on an equal footing and without prejudice before the law. If this general principle is correct, then the dispositions of Arts. 25 and 70 in respect to clergymen and religious associations are clearly inconsistent and unjust. The project very properly guarantees religious freedom in its broadest sense, and it declines to recognize any right, authority or privilege of any church as different or superior to those enjoyed by the general body of citizens. In a word, the state declines to recognize religious privileges, or to discriminate between citizens on account of their religious beliefs, which is perfectly right and just. How, then, can the state consistently impose so great a disability as disfranchisement upon men who have joined the clergy, or have entered religious brotherhoods? Such a disability carries with it a very grave reflection upon the men who are, or should be, associated with all the highest and best interests of life. In reality, it is a discredit which can not fail to prevent many from entering a profession whose objects are, or should be, the moral and intellectual culture of the people. We do not forget how far the church has frequently departed from these objects, nor how grievously it has abused its opportunities and power, but this has nothing whatever to do with the problem in question. The men who sought to overthrow the church in France one hundred years ago, and whose ideas and purposes seem to be now dominant here in Brazil, abused their powers just as savagely and shamelessly as ever was done by the

most fanatical churchmen. Whether Catholic, Protestant, or Positivist, the course of events in this country is likely to be swayed by selfish and material interests, rather than those of moral and rational influences. Under the stimulus of open and equal competition with other faiths, nothing is more certain than that the old church will greatly improve in character and vigor. As the clergy comprises so many of the few educated men in this country, it is nothing less than political suicide for the government to debar them from the exercise of political rights. Still further, in a country where over 90 per cent. of the population is Catholic and nine out of every ten illiterate, the church is a power not to be thoughtlessly thrust aside. The new government will have difficulties enough to encounter without going out of its way, as it has done, to antagonize the strongest and best organized power in the country. And it is not only foolhardy, but it is unnecessary, inconsistent, illiberal, anti-republican and unjust.

PERHAPS nothing can be found which more clearly illustrates the depth and quality of Brazilian republicanism than the adoption of this day, July 14th, as a national holiday to commemorate the "liberty and independence of American nations." It is a blunder which ought to make every well-informed Brazilian hide his face with shame. The French people may well be proud of an event which broke the ignominious despotism which had so long oppressed and impoverished them, and the people of other European nations may feel more or less gratitude for a revolution out of which have sprung so many concessions of popular rights. But, in God's name, what had it to do with the liberty and independence of American nations? The revolt of the American colonies took place nearly fifteen years and their famous declaration of independence just thirteen years before the fall of the Bastille. More than that, they had finished their eight years' war before the first symptoms of the impending storm were apparent in Paris. The influence of Franklin, long resident in France as the diplomatic representative of the American people, and of Lafayette, the friend and companion of Washington through a great part of the American war of independence, had much to do with the course of events in France and was very largely instrumental in the development of republican ideas in that country. All this, however, is ignored by the Positivists of the Brazilian revolution, for whom the modern world was created when a frail woman was enthroned at the Notre Dame as the "goddess of reason." While we may heartily and cordially congratulate Frenchmen on this anniversary of so great an event in their history, we certainly can not compliment the provisional government on so futile an attempt to distort and misinterpret one of the greatest and best known chapters of the world's history.

From the *Journal du Commerce*, July 8th.
BRAZIL AND FRANCE.

The recognition on the part of the French republic of the government which was organized among us on November 15th has been a subject of discussion for the daily press during these days. Whatever may be the foundation of that which infers that this recognition was not an act of pure and simple international deference, but the result of reciprocal concessions, the matter is of such gravity in its possible consequences and so painful in itself it is impossible that public attention will not turn towards it.

We have neither intimacy nor affinity with the provisional government, but, dedicated to the permanent interests of Brazilian society, we find ourselves obliged, in the cause of these interests, to have recourse by this means to the only power existing, in order that it may have heard an authorized voice, so far as this is possible, to destroy rumors, if such be the information which is current in relation to the subject which to-day occupies us. We thus follow the line which, from the earliest days, we have marked out for our procedure: respectful before the authority which, in the name of liberty, compromised itself to preserve order and maintain social peace, we awaited in tranquillity the judgment of the nation, with minds disposed to confession of having erred when, in the continuation of conditions different from the present, we foresaw a grandiose future for the fatherland. Neither exaltability nor interest, however, influencing us, save those licit and noble, we have never raised our voice to accuse without loyalty, to censure without acrimony, to awaken hatred or provoke dissensions, in stirring up the evil elements from which civil wars result. On the contrary, at times advising, at others forewarning, always indicating the best path in accordance with what our own studies and foreign experience teaches us, we have carefully endeavored to hold ourselves to our mission.

And it is still with this intention that we to-day appear to show the propriety of having clearly and loyally explained by the government the conditions upon which the recognition of the provisional government by the French republic were affected.

We know very well that the government may consider itself with the right to refuse explanations, nor to listen to reclamations from public opinion, for there are not wanting those who understand that governments, such as the present one, have only rights without obligations. This doctrine has disciples, but we are not of their number, and we would rejoice were the members of the government a-g-o not.

It is sufficient that up to the present the Brazilian nation does not know the conditions upon which were signed the Montevideo treaty which, in the words of our neighbors the Argentines, put a definite term to the long-standing question of the Missions territory; there should not be raised, under the shadow of news from French journals and more or less faithful deductions, new doubts as to our frontiers on the north. We understand that silence may be advised with advantage under some cases of this description; but it is also necessary not to overlook another great inconvenience, which is that in the two cases to which we refer the prolonged silence results in leaving us in complete ignorance as to the limits up to which extend Brazilian territory to the south and to the north.

Upon the popular mind there are still engraved the lines marking upon the South American continent the limits of the powerful empire created and sealed, by Portuguese worth, in the New World in the richest of archives are piled valuable documents upon which science has founded our rights, at times contested, but never annulled; and certainly all these treasures constituting a national patrimony were not lightly cast into the rapid waters of the Plate and of the Seine.

We do not, nor can we believe that, for love of American fraternity, or to obtain French recognition, we could have abandoned rights, that we could have suffered humiliations, or even that we could have made concessions incompatible with that equality which we must maintain towards all friendly nations.

Now, this has not occurred, far had such been the case our patriotism would energetically protest against it, which patriotism must be and is the same sentiment animating the members of the provisional government, for all of them are Brazilians.

Nevertheless, it is not good policy to accumulate discontent and uncertainties when one authorized word may dispel them.

From the *Diario Oficial*, July 9th.

The suppositions hazarded by some French journals in regard to the recognition of the provisional government are absolutely destitute of foundation.

This act was not preceded by arrangements or conditions of any nature whatever, and still less were there made, or promised, any concessions. The provisional government holds in the highest appreciation the friendship of all foreign powers; of its sentiments towards these it gave solemn testimony in the manifesto published immediately after the revolution of November 15th.

Conscious, however, of its right and of what it owes to the nation, as the representative of its sovereignty and the guardian of its dignity, it has understood and continues to understand that, to obtain the recognition of the republic, it should not show haste nor anxiety, and so much the less make concessions which may, however lightly, offend the national dignity to obtain this.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

São Paulo, 12th July, 1890.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

Dear Sir,—On behalf of the Buenos Aires cricketers who have recently visited Brazil for purpose of contending with the Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo eleven at cricket, I hereby desire to express our deep sense of gratitude for the cordial welcome that we received on our arrival, and for the continuous kindness and attention that were accorded us on all sides throughout the whole time of our visit.

We can not but feel that meetings of this character must ever tend to cement the good feeling which should exist among Englishmen in whatever part of the world they may be found.

In connection therewith we would especially desire to couple the names of Messrs. Cox and Youle, the captain and secretary of the Rio Cricket Club, and that of Mr. Peter Miller, captain of the São Paulo team, whose earnest endeavours to make our sojourn as enjoyable as possible, will ever be inseparably associated with the pleasure of our visit.

Trusting that you will be able to find a place for this expression of our feelings in the next issue of your well known paper,

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

HENRY M. MILLS,

Captain B. A. team.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold 305 at Buenos Aires on the 12th.

—A type foundry is about to be established at Montevideo.

—Gen. Roen is talked of as President Celman's successor—just to keep the spoils in the family.

—A severe financial crisis has appeared in Uruguay, where specie payments have been practically suspended.

—The Argentine Chamber has authorized the issue of \$100,000,000 in Banco Nacional notes, guaranteed by mortgages.

—The Argentine government has granted \$10,000 to Minister Moreno to furnish his official residence in Rio de Janeiro.

—The June customs receipts at Montevideo amounted to \$665,803. The total for other Uruguayan ports is estimated at \$35,000.

—A half interest in the Rosario Reporter has been sold to Mr. C. P. Mellor, who assumed the editorial management of that enterprising little paper on the 1st inst. The Reporter has an excellent field and deserves every success.

—The efforts to establish harbor missions for English-speaking sailors in Buenos Aires and Rosario, Argentina, are proving very successful.

—Ten Chinese laundrymen are daily expected at Buenos Aires from New York, who propose to open a laundry in that city. The announcement leads us to believe that the Argentines are beginning to be thankful for even the smallest favors.

—The most peculiar financial measure we ever heard of was that of the Uruguayan congress in declaring a holiday in order to postpone the falling due of obligations, and give time for the *paises* to jaw over the matter of the suspension of specie payments.

—The immigration arrivals at Buenos Aires are steadily dropping off, the total for May being 11,923 against 19,066 in January. The total for the five months is 74,090, while the departures in the same period were 28,954, leaving a balance of 45,145 to the credit of immigration.

—Finding themselves unable to meet the interest on their debt, the municipal authorities of Buenos Aires have asked the national government for a further loan of \$300,000. It is said that the lottery will soon be resorted to as a means of supplying the city treasury with funds.

—The explorer Olaf Stora writes that the upper part of the Pilcomayo river is un navigable by steamers and that to ascend the river it is absolutely necessary to use cañoes, not drawing more than a foot of water. He will, therefore, return to Asuncion and give up the idea, and other things which were loaned him for the exploration.

—Another monstrous case of mal-administration of justice has occurred. Sentence has just been passed in Greguin Castillo accused of vagrancy, and the offence is declared purged with the time of imprisonment suffered, which in this case amounts to *thirteen months*. And a murderer gets some three or four years. Better be a murderer than a vagabond, according to this. If it requires thirteen months to try a case of vagrancy, no wonder it takes five years to settle a murder. —*River Plate Times*, Montevideo, July 6th.

—The best news of the day comes from the Boca, already half the entrance channel is dredged 22 feet, so that soon the Matara port, built at such immense expense to the nation, will be fully available for sea-going vessels and steamers of the largest draught. Of the 73 kilometres about 8 have been already done. It is also an *quo pro* authority that the canalization of the Riachuelo is about to be undertaken by Mr. Edward Hopkin's powerful American dredge, at once the most perfect and cheapest system known to marine engineers. —*Buenos Aires Standard*.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—On the 9th the *Journal du Commerce* states that a captain in the navy will be appointed governor of Maranhão.

—It is reported by a telegram from Pernambuco that the governor of that state wants permission to deport José Marianno.

—The people of Santa Catharina are continuing their protests against the Paraná toll-gates on the frontier between the two states.

—At Congonhas do Campo, Minas Geraes, a man 110 years old has registered as a voter for the first time. Bravo, Mathusalem!

—It appears that two officers and a body of soldiers have been lost in the Amazon forests. The supposition is they have been eaten.

—The Santos *intendencia* appears to have backed down completely on the new taxes. What a pity we can not make a similar strike here in Rio!

—A drunken American tried to commit suicide at Santos on the 9th, but was taken out just in time to permit him to realize what a fool he had made of himself.

—The minister of war has permitted an army ensign to accept the command of the "Republican guard" of the state of Piahy. The republican guard appears to serve as local police.

—On the 7th inst. the first stake for the Therapeutic improvements scheme was driven by Governor Portella of Rio de Janeiro in the presence of many people and amidst great enthusiasm.

—A telegram dated Bahia on the 11th states that a couple and current there of the arrest of a priest at an interior town for "religiously" marrying a couple before the civil formalities had been met.

—On the 9th a policeman of the Rio de Janeiro state force, who had deserted and been captured, preferred death to further service, and jumped from the ferry boat. His body will be found, sooner or later.

—Taubaté, S. Paulo, levies an export tax of 15 upon every hog leaving the municipality and every sucking pig, turkey, sheep, goat, etc., pays 100 rs. The people of Taubaté mean to keep their pork, or die.

—On the 11th very distressing telegrams were published here from Bahia describing the drought in the interior of the state. At a place called Bom Conselho it is said 200 persons had died from famine.

—A telegram published here from Ceará on the 10th states that the Catholic party had been organized in that state. The bishop of the diocese presided at the organization meeting and the governor of the state with the chief of police signed the act.

—A reaction seems to have appeared in São Paulo in favor of Dr. Justin, the law professor who declined to join a parade to receive a party of Rio students. The government is inclined to back him up, the law faculty is on his side and now his old students among the alumni are finding something to say for him. The interperate action of the undergraduates and their friends and the absurdity of the whole situation, appears to be at last making an impression.

LOCAL NOTES

—Recent Pernambuco journals tell a horrible story of a man, wanted by the police for some misdemeanor, deliberately throwing himself under a railway train and being crushed into a lifeless mass.

—Inspired, we fear, by the pernicious example of the federal capital, the people of Juiz de Fora propose to establish a hotel there to cost 300,000\$. Upon completion we suppose the whole population will move into it.

—Governor Portella being a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies, it is reported that Sr. Américo de Oliveira, who did good service on the constitution committee, will take charge of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

—The editor of *O Brasil* says that Theropolls is to be the future capital of the state of Rio de Janeiro. No more graceful compliment could be paid the memory of the estimable lady, whose death all residents in Brazil regret.

—Various merchants at Taubaté, S. Paulo, have petitioned the municipal authorities to levy taxes upon the capital of business houses, contending against the injustice of a shop with 4,000\$ capital, paying the same tax as an establishment with 80,000\$ employed. Sounds like socialism.

—A telegram from Curitiba, Paraná, dated on the 8th and signed by Gen. Kubank, commander of the garrison, states that the officers of the army there had organized their ticket for the approaching elections. A rear admiral and two colonels form the choice of the officers on duty in Paraná.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has transferred his census to August 1st, because some of the committees have reported that the weather is so bad that they will be "blasted" if they are going around in the mud distributing lists. Of course we take some liberties with the language, but the sense is maintained.

—On the 30th ult., the contract for the establishment of "Bargos Agrícolas" in the states of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina was signed by Gen. Glycério and Sr. Fausto Campello. The introduction of 10,000 families of immigrants, natives and foreigners, within 12 years, is provided for, to be divided into 10 *burgos*. A banking establishment with 2,000,000\$ capital is a feature of the scheme. The grantee will receive 250\$ for each family of foreigners, 200\$ for each family of natives and 250\$ for each house built, and will receive 30,000 hectares of public land for each *burgo* at the price of 1803\$ per hectare. An interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on a maximum of 15,000\$ per kilometre is also granted for the construction of "economical" railways to serve the *burgos* and connect them with the nearest railways.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A decree dated on the 5th ulters the route of the Assembléia branch of the Alagoas Central railway and reduces the guaranteed capital to 1,860,000\$.

—A decree dated on June 28th and published only on the 11th inst. allows the original grantee to transfer his concession for the railway from Ita to Iguaçu to the "Sul Paulista" company.

—An application of the Sapucaia railway to extend its line from Lavras to Caynhá, Mato Grosso, was on the 7th inst. referred by the minister of agriculture to the commission studying internal communication.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina company in June were 357,398\$800, of which 90,084\$800 form passengers, and 250,314\$500 from goods. For the first half of the current year the traffic receipts amount to 2,218,544\$700.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Juiz de Fora and Piauí railway on the 12th the directors were authorized to turn over the road to the Leopoldina company in accordance with its proposal to pay 200\$ per share in cash.

—On the 7th inst., the public works section of the department of agriculture called for tenders for constructing the extension of the Minas and Rio railway to navigable waters on the Rio Verde, for the Campanha branch and for that to the Lambari springs.

—The minister of agriculture on the 1st referred to the committee in charge of internal communications, the application for a privilege for a railway from Victoria, Espírito Santo, to Pessanha, Minas Geraes. The applicant would also like a guarantee of 6 per cent. on 30,000\$ per kilometre.

—An estimate, apparently official, published in the *Diário Oficial* on the 12th showing that the Central Brazil railway should have a balance for the tax-payers of 1,397,000\$ in January last. As we are already well on in July and there is no contradiction we suppose the prediction has been verified.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Congonhas do Campo railway held in this city on the 3rd, it was decided to change the name to the "Parapocho" railway company and to increase the capital by 7,900,000\$. The concession and contract for the company were estimated to be worth 800,000\$.

—From the report of the directors of the Juiz de Fora and Piauí railway apt to December 31st last it appears that the total revenue of the company for 1889 was 135,724\$734, of which 126,000\$ was paid by the state of Minas for guaranteed interest, traffic only contributing 3,124\$734, but the year was a very bad one owing to the failure of crops. From the balance sheet we may extract the following items:

Cost of road, 62 kilometres.....	3,102,502\$762
Construction contract.....	153,532 136
Formosa branch.....	97,974 557
and on the other side:	
Capital, paid up.....	1,500,000\$000
Debitores, 1st series.....	180,000 000
do 2nd series.....	1,033,200 000
Banco do Brasil.....	306,962 439
Sundry creditors.....	457,000 123

—Why is there never any news of the commission in charge of internal communication, save when money is needed?

—The Brazilian commission carrying Paraguayans on mules to Argentine palatium, is appointed to leave Rio, d. v., on the 17th.

—An error of the late government in establishing a colony on private property results in Rear Admiral José Marques Guimarães receiving some 26,000\$.

—The *Diário do Commercio* is requested to notice that vaccine is being imported here from England. It should have been brought from Portugal.

—According to one of Rio's literary characters, the works of Mr. Zola should be made text books on morals in primary schools. And the unwholesome is said to be full!

—We are still expecting to see Gen. Bocayuva ask Gen. Constant to allow the other legations here to send mail matter gratis, as was allowed the Argentine representative.

—The minister of interior has suggested that the Ceará immigrants domiciled in Pará, and who recently cost the Treasury 37,700\$21, be sent to the proposed colonies in Guiana.

—On the 9th inst., the police surgeons were called upon to examine a man who had been struck by a milk can! The damages could not have been great for milk is not very strong in Rio.

—On the 10th the *Jornal do Commercio* says the police station at Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes, will cover 1,700 square miles! Dr. Felereiras had just come back from visiting Theropolls.

—"Almost the last words of the Admiral (Admiral Walker) before leaving Rio were: 'I hope soon to be able to write from New York, which I desire to capture.'"*—Gazeta de Notícias*, July 9th.

—On the 8th inst., the charge made against Sr. Schreiner by an inmate of one of the pauper asylums on Ilha do Governador of excessive claustrophobia, was dismissed by the judge of the 3rd criminal court here.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* says the flora of Brazil just knocks the bottom out of Italy's flora, but does not mention maize and beans. Flava is a valuable feature in Brazil's future, but it is not near as filling as *amigda* and *feijoadá*.

—On the 10th the *Diário de Notícias* is terribly indignant because a portrait of the Emperor is hung up at the ferry station at Paqueta. We wonder the *Diário* does not refuse to receive the currency that bears the good old gentleman's likeness.

—On the 10th *O País* says the Brazilian government will send one or more men-of-war to reciprocate the compliment of the United States government in sending Admiral Walker's little squadron here. We suppose an interpreter will not be necessary.

—We are quite willing to except the company proposed by our colleague, *O Brasil*, from our sweeping charge that most of those now forming are bubbles. An "ovation" company, as proposed, would meet a real want; but is not a "mutual admiration" society equally necessary?

—On the 9th the *Novidades* returns to the charge and very properly considers that as so prompt an official denial was given the accusation of an arrangement with France, it is quite time to set at rest any doubts as to the secret treaty between Brazil and the River Plate republics.

—Prince Obá II, the African prince who has been a feature in Rio—and not a pleasant one—for many years, died without medical attendance on the 8th inst. The man served in the Brazilian army during the Paraguayan war and was made an ensign of volunteers. The *Diário do Commercio* can now find a good reason why Obá should not be the next president.

—A decree dated on the 5th grants jurisdiction to justices of the peace (*juizes de paz*) in questions not exceeding 300\$ in value. We do not know the taxed value of breaking a man's face, so remain in doubt as to whether assault and battery is to be settled by a justice, or continue to be a question for twelve "good men and true."

—To-day, the 14th, Gen. Bocayuva offers a banquet at the foreign office to the representatives of the United States of North America to which are invited representatives of all other American nations and also that of France, which last contributed to secure the independence of the North American republic, in honor of which last the banquet is given.

—Gen. Bocayuva is evidently a laudly used man. First he was most unjustly accused of allowing the Argentines to get the better of him, and now he has to solemnly declare that France received no *quid pro quo* in the matter of recognizing the Brazilian republic. The moral mother and intellectual father of Brazil now has the flour as regards the unjustifiable *canards* published in the French journals.

—A decree dated on June 28th grants free entry at the custom-houses for machinery and implements for 10 years to two men who propose to establish flour mills and farms for experimental wheat-growing in the state of Minas Geraes, besides allowing these favored citizens free carriage for two years over the railway for the wheat they produce. Affonso Celso has still something to learn from his republican successor.

—The worthy minister of the United States, giving a report to his government upon the departure of Admiral Walker, commander of the American squadron, which left our port on Saturday last, declared that the courtesies, as well official as social, shown here had been unprecedented, which fully justified the Admiral in hoisting the Brazilian flag upon his departure and saluting it with a royal salute of 21 guns. *—Novidades*, July 7th. Our colleague is to be congratulated upon its reporters.

—The Jardim Botânico is to be closed to picnics henceforth.

—Why not organize a grand political party in Brazil and call it *The Trimmies*?

—A "short" speculator in coffee stole a bag to meet his engagements on the 10th inst. and the police spoiled the deal.

—On the 11th there were various complaints in the local press about the postoffice service. Let us hope profit will result.

—The minister of agriculture has imposed a fine of 26,000\$ on the gas company for violation of certain provisions of its contract.

—A telegram dated Buenos Aires on the 7th states that the Argentine parliamentary committee had reported favorably on the Missions treaty.

—We are anxiously awaiting the organization of the company—under the auspices of the *Jornal do Commercio*—for the planting, preparation and marketing of a product called *amigda*.

—Among the objects presented to the 14th July festus was a "little less with a bank." We hope no unkind allusion was intended, little man and his hands has been so much commented on.

—According to a communication from the minister of war to the adjutant-general of the army, calets who have left the service and desire to return must prove their *utility*. Viva a República!

—Two young gentlemen suffering from advanced studies in mathematics, aggravated by the events of November 15th, have been obliged to go to Funchal, Guayá. That Uberal correspondent of the *Jornal* is inimitable.

—According to the *Correio do Povo* of the 11th the new reform of the diplomatic corps is completed. There will be three classes of envoys with salaries of 30,000\$, 25,000\$ and 20,000\$ per annum. The class of ministers resident is abolished.

—The competitors of Rio appear inclined to strike for higher wages. The numerous exotic factories in Brazil had better "put their heads to sink," for if their operatives show any inclination to improve their position, *indústria nacional* will be in a bad way.

—On the 12th the *Paz* says Carlos Gomes is one of the few Brazilians who has contributed to intellectually illustrate the name of the country abroad; but why hide the fact that the man is a musical character? The compliment is certainly left hampered.

—The local news of the *Diário Oficial* on the 11th consisted of the departure of mails, weather reports (four days old) and the list of interments on the 6th and 7th inst. The *Diário* does not approve of offering its readers a great variety of exciting news.

—On the 11th it was announced that Sr. Mayrink would come to the city to-day, if the weather be fair, entirely recovered from his late indisposition. We are glad to hear it. Sr. Mayrink is too important a personage to remain in retirement for an indefinite period.

—It is to be noted that Major Hermes in Finsseen is to be promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy, but just for what reason we cannot say. It promises to be a very cold day when some member of the general-in-chief's family does not receive some mark of appreciation.

—Our city fathers have levied a tax of 20\$ on every theatrical representation. Notwithstanding Arthur Azevedo's indignation, we are inclined to think the tax a good one. It is rich better to levy taxes on the vices, follies and luxuries of men, than on the food and clothing of the masses.

—We do not like to invade the province of the man who has charge of ladies' gowns on the Rua da Ouvidor, but venture to suggest that deep mourning and jockey caps are not compatible. We recently saw a number of unfortunate children dressed in this manner, and the sight was not pleasant.

—A quarrel has arisen between the superintendent left in charge of the Emperor's property at Petropolis and Dr. Silva Costa, the lawyer representing the imperial family before the courts. It is a pity these controversies can not be arranged without rushing into print. There is enough to regret in all this distressing business without the scandal of personal quarrels.

—Our readers among the older residents of Rio will be interested to learn of the marriage of Dr. Robert H. Gunning and Lady Hughes in London on June 10th. The bride, before her first marriage, was a visitor at Dr. Gunning's Palmeiras residence some twenty years ago. On the 18th ult. the happy couple gave a dinner at their Kensington residence in Ocho Preto and young Affonso Celso, who, we trust, took occasion to express the good wishes and congratulations of the bridegroom's many old friends in Brazil.

—The meeting called for this evening at the Methodist church, Largo do Catete, in the interests of the projected new hospital, has been postponed for to-morrow evening (Tuesday) at the same place and hour. It was found that too many of the English-speaking residents would be out of the city, or otherwise enjoying the holiday, hence the postponement. As the purpose is to place the project of a new Protestant, or non-sectarian hospital before the foreign residents of Rio, and to make them request to them for support, it is desirable that there should be a full attendance.

—A party of some eighty São Paulo students, accompanied by a few reporters and a number of friends, arrived here by special train on Saturday at 11 a. m. They came to return the visit of their colleagues of the Rio schools and to add something more to the scheme of creating a general students' organization. They are welcome, of course, but we would much rather see them engaged in athletic contests, than in pretentious combinations, manifestations and intrigues. The cares and controversies of life come quickly enough, and it is infinitely better for the student to put them off just as long as possible.

—On the 11th it was reported that the arms of the Brazilian republic are to be changed, and a form suggestive of nationality adopted. The present coins and stamps are certainly more suggestive of star-gazing and Mr. Comte.

—There appears to be evident an attempt to induce the municipal authorities to change the terms of the Jardim Botânico tramway from the corner of Rua do Ouvidor to the Largo da Carioca. The idea is not a bad one, but what will the loaders do for a place to meet, convenient to the Ouvidor bus?

—On the 5th inst., the *Correio do Povo* denounced a rumored arrangement between the provisional government and France in which Minister Bocayuva surrendered certain Brazilian claims on the Guiana frontier in consideration of French recognition of the Brazilian republic. Others of our colleagues subsequently took the matter up, and even the *Jornal do Commercio* ventured upon an apologetic criticism, all condemning the rumored convention. On the 9th, however, the *Diário Oficial* published a formal and official denial of the rumor, thus setting the sensitive minds of our patriotic colleagues once more at rest.

—We deeply regret to note the death of Dr. William J. Fairbank, one of the oldest and best known members of our English colony here in Rio, which occurred in England on the 10th inst. He had been much broken in health for his last year on two and left for London only a few weeks since for medical treatment. Our first news of his death was most favorable, and the advice of his death was a painful surprise to those who had begun to feel certain of his early return. Dr. Fairbank had been for many years one of Rio's most successful and esteemed medical men, and his death will be a painful loss to a multitude of friends and old patients.

—Through an oversight in our last issue we failed to call attention to a feature of the delay in distributing the *Diário*'s mails on the 4th inst., which caused so much complaint among business men and in the newspapers of the following day. Although the *Diário* arrived early in the morning the receipt of her mails was posted only at 11:30, and the distribution was not all completed that day. We are advised by a gentleman who is accustomed to go to the Praça at an early hour, that these mails were dropped at the back door of the postoffice at about 8:30 and that only *one man* appeared to be engaged in hoisting the logs to the receiving department. They were not much more than half through at 10 o'clock. The inefficiency of the postoffice employees is becoming more and more marked every day. In some respects, the distribution of mails is worse than 20 years ago.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—A carriage manufacturing company is talked of in São Paulo.

—By the Royal Mail str. *Elbe*, £177,000 in gold were received here.

—The "Artes Graphicas" company was duly installed on the 12th.

—The "Industrial de Dynamite" was formally installed on the 7th inst.

—On the 7th the "Torrens Brasileira" company was formally established.

—The "Cutume Nacional" company (tannery) was formally installed on the 9th inst.

—The "Engenho Central de Paraty" company was formally installed on the 12th inst.

—The "Banco Aliança do Brasil," capital 1,000,000\$, was formally installed on the 10th.

—The "Banco Luso-Brazilero" has been brought out under the auspices of the Banco dos Estados Unidos; capital 10,000,000\$.

—On the 11th a rumor was current that the navy department had been granted a new credit of 4,000,000\$ for building men-of-war.

—A company, capital 1,000,000\$, under the style of "Industrial de Café" company, is in process of organization to do business in coffee.

—The Banco União de S. Paulo wants a railway, but the minister of agriculture on the 9th said the application had not a sufficiency of stamps.

—Srs. Vinhaes and Faria promise to establish a journal to fight for the rights of the operatives. The paper asked for is 600,000\$ in shares of 20\$.

—On the 11th a 7 per cent debenture loan at 96 per cent, for 250,000\$ for the "Malha Franco-Brazileira" company—a knitting mill—was promptly taken.

—The "Norte de S. Paulo" railway company was announced as organized on the 11th. The capital, 12,000,000\$, was covered by private subscriptions.

—On the 7th inst., the Carris Urbanos tramway company lodged a protest with the municipal *Intendência* against the proposed tax of one-half per cent. on dividends.

—The purchase of the island of Mocaguá, with the dry-dock, etc., was formally ratified on the 10th. The *Ilha do Brazil* pays Messrs. Wilson 1,200,000\$ for the property.

—On the 10th Gen. Barboza is reported to have been in conference with various bank directors. Probably his object was to convey information, rather than to receive it.

—A printing company is being organized in São Paulo under the title "Impressora Paulista," with a capital of 500,000\$. It proposes to undertake all branches of the business.

—The Banco Nacional has declared a dividend of 4\$ gold per share, or at the rate of 10.72 per cent., credited 500,000\$ to reserve fund and carried 539,664\$90 to the new account.

—The *Empreza de Obras Publicas* pays a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 12\$500 and 18\$75 on the shares of the 1st and 2nd series respectively.

Sales for Japan this morning, 1st and 2nd halves	07,000	ha
Sales for United States		
do Europe	3,000	"
Shipments to United States		
do Europe	7,000	"
Market quiet: Good Average.	7,500	"
Steamers loading for United States		

Imports.

Everything appears to have been quiet during the past week. Receipts of Flour have been small, but consist of 2,183 bags, of River Plate; the market is quiet. Receipts of pine are a lot of White which has been quiet. Pitch pine remains steady at unchanged quotations, and White is quoted higher. Kerosene also shows an advance, but Lard remains unchanged; the market has, however, improved in tone. For the first six months of this year we received the equivalent of 36,330 kegs of domestic lard. Rice is still flat, but quotations are nominally unchanged. Codfish is unchanged and there continues to be very little demand for Canada fish.

Flour.—Receipts have been:

Permanence, from the River Plate	2,000 bags.....	2,000 brls.
La Plata, do	183 "	2,183 brls.

Sales and withdrawals are only about 2,000 brls. and stocks in first hands are estimated to be:

10,000 brls. American	2,000 "	River Plate
12,500 brls.		

Brokers report the market quiet and reduce quotations slightly, viz:

Tristee.....	17,800—17,850
Richmond 1st.....	16,850—16,900
do.....	14,750—15,000
Baltimore 1st.....	15,250—15,500
do.....	15,000—15,500
Western & Interior.....	15,000—15,250
Chili.....	14,000—15,000
River Plate.....	14,000—15,000
City Mills.....	14,000—15,000

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil. Quotations are unchanged at 40¢—41¢ per doz. and the market is firm.

White Pine.—Receipts are 105,477 feet per *Ned White*, from New York, which has been sold at 110 rs per foot. We may quote to-day at 110—115 rs, and the market firm.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing to report.

Kerosene.—Receipts have been 12,400 cases per *Ned White*, *Albana* and *Ceylon* from New York and 300 cases per *France* from Baltimore. Brokers quote Devco's oil to-day at 78¢—78.50¢ per case and the market firm.

Lard.—Receipts are 1,600 kegs per *Good News* from Baltimore and 650 kegs per steamers. The market is still reported flat and quotations are: P. T. George & Co., 34¢—35¢ rs. per lb. Anson and Lion brand 30¢—30.75¢.

Rosin.—Receipts have been 250 brls. Quotations are unchanged at 65¢—66¢ per brl. as to market.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 360 cases per steamers. We may quote at 53¢—54¢ rs. per kilogramme.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been:

1,310 tons per <i>Avon</i> , from Cardiff
270 " <i>Marion Lightbody</i> , from Glasgow

all to dealers and companies.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 3,728 bags per *Permanence*, 4,941 per *La Plata* and 1,517 per *Avon*, from the River Plate and 2,000 bags consigned. The market has improved in tone under the more moderate supply and is reported steady at 48¢—48.50¢ per bag.

Hay.—Receipts nil and brokers now quote at 55—55.75 rs. per kilogramme; market flat.

Bran.—River Plate is still nominally quoted at 13¢—13.50¢ per bag, and none has arrived. City mills bran is quoted at 13¢—13.50¢.

Cement.—Receipts since our last have been 1,500 brls. German and 300 British. Quotations are unchanged at 78¢—78.50¢ for British, 62¢—63¢ for German and 78¢—78.50¢ for French per brl.

Rice.—Receipts nil. Rangoon is still quoted at 88¢—88.50¢ per bag, but the market continues flat.

Codfish.—Receipts 480 cases Norwegian per *Paraguan*. Stocks are now estimated at 10,000 packages. The demand is light and almost entirely runs on Norwegian fish, the deliveries of Canadian being very small. Quotations at retail are: Canadian tins, old, 12¢—12.50¢ doz, new, 12.50¢—13¢ doz, Norwegian cases 21¢—22¢ doz.

BAHIA.

From Messrs. Vaughan, McNair & Co's Market Report, dated July 14.

SUGAR.—Advices from consuming countries being unfavorable and dealers continuing firm, no transactions for export have taken place. A few small lots have been sold for home consumption at 18¢—19¢ per 100 lbs. and a shipment of 2,550 bags per steamer *New York* has been made for account of dealers. Stock 30,000 bags.

COCA.—The advance in exchange has caused a quiet market, and little has been done; holders refusing to meet buyers, who are now offering only 48¢—49¢ per 100 lbs. 48¢ is asked. Stock about 2,000 bags.

COFFEE.—Quiet but firm. About 1,500 bags new Valenga and Nazareth have been sold at 68¢—69¢ per 100 lbs. for superior and 68¢—69¢ for regular quality, also about 150 bags Chinda at 75¢—76¢ per 100 lbs. Entries continue to be small and stock in first hands amounts to about 1,000 bags.

PISSAVA.—There has been a continued good enquiry and for the better qualities, notwithstanding the rise in exchange almost the same prices have been given. We quote good to prime at 45¢—46¢ per 15 lbs, regular 43¢ and common 38¢—39¢. About 300 tons have changed hands during the fortnight.

ROSEWOOD.—A sale of about 50 tons is reported at 12¢—12.50¢ per 15 lbs.

TORACCO.—About 118 bales *Algodon* has been sold but prices do not transpire.

RUBBER.—Is in good demand and prices are firm with an upward tendency. About 140 arrobas have changed hands at 35¢—36¢ per arroba.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Messrs. Thomson & Co's Market Report, dated July 14.

Kilners of cattle have definitely ceased in this state and we estimate the total slaughter during the late campaign at about 350,000 head, against 365,000 at the end of the previous season and 380,000 in 1888.

HIDES.—Salad continued in very brisk demand, and for the 6,000 hides mentioned in our last report *salad* has succeeded in obtaining 15¢—16¢ per lb. for heavy ox and 12¢—13¢ for light ox and cow-hides, and same prices were paid for some other lots offered for sale. At the present there is nothing left for *salad*. Dry hides have likewise continued very much sought after, but sales during the month are of no great importance, owing to the much reduced stocks, and exceedingly small supplies from the interior. Prices have been ruling equal to 12¢—13¢ per lb. for f.o.b. with steamers freight and commission for American hides and kips, and at equal to 12¢—13¢ per kilo for heavy hides of narrow and natural size, at which quotations there still

exists a very brisk demand, but in view of the sudden rise in exchange, business has lately come to a standstill. We estimate disposable stocks at Pelotas and Porto Alegre at not more than 8,000 hides of all descriptions.

HORSESHOE.—Has been in small supply during the month and the few lots offered, found ready buyers at equal to 14¢ per kilo, f.o.b. with steamer freight and commission.

FREIGHTS.—Are again lower, consequent on liberal arrivals of vessels and last charters were closed at 30¢ per ton, sailed hedges to Channel f.o. and 15¢ per ton, barge sail to the River Uruguay.

Export of hides since January 1st:

	dry	salted	dry	salted
Europe.....	222,588	338,173	77,955	280,820
United States.....	113,997	..	114,000	..

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's Market Report, dated July 14.

COFFEE.—During the past month very little business has been transacted in our coffee market, owing to the retrospective movement of prices in the consuming centres, while the improvement of exchange enhanced our cost and freight values. Rainy weather during the greater part of last month has seriously interfered with the gathering and drying of new coffee, supplies of which have therefore been very meagre and combined with rare exceptions of wet and mouldy coffee.

We estimate the yield of the 1889 crop at 1,750,000 bags, but, as there is now no balance worth speaking of in the interior of last year's crop, we do not expect the whole of this quantity to come to market within the next twelve months.

The verified stock to-day is about 50,000 bags in all hands, of which 4,000 bags are engaged for shipment. It is principally composed of low old and very damp new coffee.

Receipts averaged 1,150 bags per day, against 600 bags in 1889 and 1,271 bags in 1888. From July 1st to date they reach 1,871,518 bags, against 2,637,183 bags in 1889 and 1,209,043 bags in 1888.

The shipments in June were:

	1889	1888
Europe.....	7,571	33,943
Antwerp.....	500	..
Hamburg.....	16,379	..
London.....	1,700	..
Tristee.....	7,571	..

Rio and Coast

	Total.....	47,918
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The exports for the years ending June 30th were:

	1889	1888	1887
United States.....	570,545	520,437	488,072
Chile & U. Kingdom.....	59,154	68,224	70,609
Hamburg.....	597,025	645,510	341,748
Have.....	379,379	624,419	231,270
Antwerp.....	29,955	348,455	158,872
London.....	104,462	78,981	750
Netherlands.....	20,501	246,444	95,547
Elsewhere.....	15,597	..	35,474
Rio & Coast.....	1,257	912	3,440
Totals.....	2,062,329	2,456,169	1,309,938

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for the crop-year:

DESTINATION	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88
UNITED STATES	Bags, 599,021	Bags, 520,437	Bags, 488,072
New York.....	9,028	10,506	12,745
Baltimore.....	..	..	..
Hampton Roads f.o.....	..	..	..
Antwerp.....	..	..	..
London.....	..	..	..
Richmond.....	..	..	..
Chilston.....	..	..	..
Savannah.....	..	..	..
Molde.....	..	..	..
New Orleans.....	1,731	4,012	249
Galveston.....	712	..	..
Port Eads f.o.....	..	..	..
Total.....	520,492	521,437	488,072

EUROPE	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88
Channel f.o.....	5,000	8,000	10,848
North.....	331,623	621,410	331,270
Antwerp.....	275,936	347,146	158,872
Port of Europe & Baltic.....	610,986	735,660	357,746
England.....	54,337	61,204	10,114
Bordeaux.....	2,000	700	..
London.....	..	..	..
Gibraltar f.o.....	..	..	..
Portugal.....	..	..	..
Mediterranean.....	201,003	246,989	121,569
Total.....	1,540,107	2,024,618	878,426

ELSEWHERE	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88
Canada.....	..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	..
Australia.....	..	..	..
River Plate & West Coast.....	..	..	..
Rio and coast.....	1,257	912	3,440
Total.....	1,324	912	3,440

United States.....

	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88
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UNITED STATES	Bags, 599,021	Bags, 520,437	Bags, 488,072
New York.....	128,892	347,602	278,355
Baltimore.....	..	8,389	4,745
Hampton Roads f.o.....	..	..	..
Steady Hook f.o.....	..	..	..
Richmond.....	..	..	..
Chilston.....	..	..	..
Savannah.....	..	..	..
Molde.....	..	..	..
New Orleans.....	250	4,012	249
Galveston.....	712	..	..
Port Eads f.o.....	..	..	..
Total.....	127,840	360,000	283,349

EUROPE	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88
Channel f.o.....	4,000	..	..
Have.....	116,259	347,379	101,538
Antwerp.....	116,259	114,742	5,000
Port of Europe & Baltic.....	201,037	418,110	195,300
England.....	54,337	61,204	10,114
Bordeaux.....	2,000	700	..
London.....	..	..	..
Gibraltar f.o.....	..	..	..
Portugal.....	..	..	..
Mediterranean.....	201,003	246,989	121,569
Total.....	569,404	1,080,165	435,517

ELSEWHERE	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88
Canada.....	..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	..
Australia.....	..	..	..
River Plate & West Coast.....	..	..	..
Rio and coast.....	1,257	912	3,440
Total.....	1,257	912	3,440

United States.....

	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88
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UNITED STATES	Bags, 599,021	Bags, 520,437	Bags, 488,072
New York.....	128,892	347,602	278,355
Baltimore.....	..	8,389	4,745
Hampton Roads f.o.....	..	..	..
Steady Hook f.o.....	..	..	..
Richmond.....	..	..	..
Chilston.....	..	..	..
Savannah.....	..	..	..
Molde.....	..	..	..
New Orleans.....	250	4,012	249
Galveston.....	712
Port Eads f.o.....
Total.....	127,840	360,000	283,349

EUROPE.....

	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88
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Channel f.o.....

	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88
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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JULY 7.

GLASGOW.—By ship *Marion*, 1,127 tons; Gardiner & Co. 46 ds; sundries to Andrew Muir & Co.

HAMBURG.—By *Brick of Wales*, 287 tons; Griffiths; 66 ds; sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

JULY 8.

MONTEVIDEO.—By *Brick St. George*, 253 tons; Svensen; 31 ds; jacked beef to Fria Hermanos & Co.

JULY 11.

CARIBBY.—By *Brick Austria*, 1,095 tons; Dakin; 64 ds; coal to order.

JULY 12.

ORONTO.—By *Brick Estrella*, 270 tons; Bond; 45 ds; sundries to Veiga Pinto & Co.

JULY 13.

CARIBBY.—By *Brick Embury*, 1,151 tons; Andersen; 59 ds; coal to Central Brazil Railway.

—By ship *Ceylon*, 943 tons; Mosher; 55 ds; coal to H. C. Deans & Co.

—By ship *Tobago*, 1,414 tons; McLatten; 54 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

—By ship *Saltire*, 1,321 tons; Francis; 51 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal Company.

—By *Brig Indian Chief*, 339 tons; Evans; 60 ds; coal to F. Barros Taveira & Co.

NEWCASTLE.—By *Brick Lug Lad*, 223 tons; Glenie; 13 ds; cement to order.

ROUEN.—By *Brick Suzanne Boulet*, 640 tons; Bodiguet; 50 ds; sundries to enter.

JULY 15.

HAMBURG.—By *Brick Palermo*, 900 tons; Walker; 88 ds; pine to order.

NEWCASTLE.—By *Brick Johan Maria*, 619 tons; Pedersen; 72 ds; coal to order.

BUENOS AIRES.—By *Brick Rio*, 170 tons; Berg; 14 ds; wheat to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JULY 7.

SHIMMY, Cape Breton.—By ship *Henrietta*, 1,014 tons; Stahlmann; ballast.

VAN RANST.—By ship *Prince Henry*, 1,274 tons; Mosher; do.

JULY 8.

MONTEVIDEO.—By *Brick Yalla*, 1,075 tons; Fland; ballast.

BREITENBURG.—By *Brick Salafitig*, 1,095 tons; Bull; do.

JULY 9.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—By ship *Rossignol*, 1,469 tons; Robbins; ballast.

JULY 10.

CARIBBY.—By ship *Kommander Sten Foy*, 2,422 tons; Nielsen; ballast.

MOLLAHIM.—By *Brick Avanti*, 1,274 tons; Petersen; do.

JULY 12.

NEW YORK.—By *Brick La Plata*, 575 tons; Ambrosio; ballast.

PANAMA.—By *Brick Adler*, 250 tons; Steinen; do.

JULY 13.

VICTORIA.—By *Brick Mary E. Riaz*, 188 tons; Shypat; ballast.

PARAGUAY.—By *Brick Rio de Janeiro*, 953 tons; Jacobson; do.

—By *Brick Europa*, sailed hence on the 12th for the Mediterranean, returned on the 13th, with machinery damaged.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

PHILADELPHIA.—By ship *Ventura*; ballast.

MOBILE.—By *Brick Halgerda*; do.

PENSACOLA.—By *Brick Chrysler*; do.

BARBADOS.—By *Brick Blue Bird*; do.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

July 12th, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
181,521,700\$	Jan.-July	3	Apollon...	1,000	97 1/2	97 1/2
119,600	do	4	do	1,000	97 1/2	97 1/2
18,017,300	Apr.-Oct.	4	Gold Loan 1888...	1,000	1,150 000	1,140 000—1,170 000
31,632,500	do	4 1/2	do	1,000	1,105 000	96 1/2
109,694,000	Quarterly	4	do	500—1,000	96 1/2	97 1/2

DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,300,000\$	May-Nov.	8	RAILWAYS	300\$	195 1/2	
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	Campos and Carangola...	100	189	
1,133,300	Jan.-July	6 1/2	Júlia de Faria and Piau...	200	194	
15,167,000	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	Leopoldina...	200	194	190 1/2—194 1/2
53,049,610	do	5-6	do gold	500	510	
209,000	Jan.-July	7	do	50	510	
360,800	Apr.-Oct.	7	do	100	93 1/2	
4,125,000	Jan.-July	5	Sapucahy...	200	175	
1,600,000	Feb.-Aug.	6	S. Isabel do Rio Preto...	100	194	
4,137,100	Jan.-July	6	do gold	500	440	
6,679,800	Mar.-Sept.	6	Sorocabana...	100	80 1/2	
4,177,150	Apr.-Oct.	6	do gold	500	500	
659,000	Jan.-July	7	União Valenciana...	200	149	
4,787,500	Jan.-July	5	Car. e Viçosa Fluminense	200	170	
431,533	Apr.-Oct.	8 1/2	Cant. Urbanos...	100	490	
797,500	do	7	do	100	107 1/2	
656,500	Feb.-Aug.	6	Niterói gold...	200	198	
248,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Pernambuco...	200		
250,000	Jan.-July	8	S. Paulo and S. Amaro...	200		
278,000	do	6 1/2	Villa Isabel...	200	198	
1,377,300	May-Nov.	8	SHIPPING	100	100 1/2	
14,000,000	Jun.-Dec.	7	Lloyd Brasileiro...	200	200	
784,000	Apr.-Oct.	8 1/2	CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES	200	180	
1,500,000	Jan.-July	6 1/2	Quissamã...	100	180	
200,000	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	Rio Itano...	100	160	
2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	MILLS	200	202 1/2	
96,000	Jan.-July	8	Alliança...	200		
400,000	May-Nov.	7	Bomb. Ind.	200		
1,138,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Brazil Industrial...	200	109 1/2	
713,000	do	7 1/2	Carica...	200	210	
588,000	do	7 1/2	Confiança Industrial...	200	192	
4,450,000	Jan.-July	6	Industrial Miners...	200	192	
308,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Petropolis...	200	195	
308,000	Jan.-July	7	Pão Grande...	200	195	
1,000,000	do	6 1/2	S. Christovão...	200	200	
1,000,000	Jun.-Dec.	6 1/2	S. João...	200	183	
350,000	May-Nov.	6	S. Lázaro...	200	198	
216,000	Mar.-Sept.	7	S. Pedro de Alcântara...	200		
197,000	Jan.-July	7	S. Jerônimo local...	100	95	
300,000	Mar.-Sept.	8	MISCELLANEOUS	100	80	
4,200,000	Apr.-Oct.	7 1/2	Archimedes...	500		
150,000	Feb.-Aug.	7 1/2	Chimica e Esportes, gold...	500		
90,000	Jan.-July	8	Construção...	100	92 1/2	
564,500	do	5	Elevador e Fábrica de Chumbo	200		
498,800	do	5	Empreza de Obras Publicas	200	164	
1,603,200	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	Ind. Lav. e Cui. Macaché	200		
4,500,000	May-Nov.	7	Lavoura, Ind. e Colon.	200		
266,000	Jan.-July	6	Melhoramentos U. de N.ich.	200		
600,000	Jan.-July	6	Nacional de Oros...	200	183	
90,000	Apr.-Oct.	8	Nova Industria...	100	100 1/2	
300,000	Mar.-Sept.	8	Plano Industrial S. Theza	110	90	
500,000	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	Servico Maritimo...	200	191	

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
645,200\$	June-Dec.	5	Brazil...	100\$	100 1/2	
13,726,000	Jan.-July	5	Credito Real do Brazil...	100\$	95 1/2	95 1/2
4,879,400	Apr.-Oct.	5	Credito Real de S. Paulo...	100\$	96 1/2	
8,000	do	5	Exatulo Unidos, gold...	100	96 1/2	
1,931,300	do	5	do	100	96 1/2	
6,353,800	May-Nov.	6	Prudential...	100	98	98 1/2

RAILWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
12,000,000\$	1,813,000\$	23,667\$	Bahia and Minas...	11 1/2—Jan. 89	200\$		
4,000,000	800,000	21,734	Baía de Aracama...	3 1/2—Jan. 88	200	175 1/2	
1,500,000	1,500,000	461,250	Júlia de Faria and Piau...	6 1/2—Feb. 90	200	155 000	
50,000,000	50,000,000		Leopoldina...	12 1/2—Aug. 89	200	150 000	
			do with call...		200	150 000	66 1/2—66 1/2
12,000,000	12,000,000	94,936	Macaché and Campos...	5 1/2—July 89	200	145 000	
3,000,000	3,000,000	8,320	Monte Claro...		200	45 000	
3,000,000	3,000,000	600,000	Munizbahi...		200	40 000	
14,000,000	2,070,000	300,168	Oeste de Minas...	6 1/2—Apr. 90	200	200 000	
450,000	450,000		do 2 series...	7 1/2—Jan. 90	50		
	600,000		do 3 series...		50		
			do subsidiaries...		50		
8,000,000	729,800	62,442	Rio de Paulo and Rio...	6 1/2—May 89	200	165 000	
10,665,000	10,665,000	4,444	S. Paulo and Rio...	8 1/2—July 90	200	300 000	
			do x sub...		200		
30,000,000	14,000,000		Sapucahy...	9 1/2—July 89	40	83 000	
38,000,000	14,000,000		Sorocabana...	3 1/2—June 90	200	300 000—350 000	
	5,000,000		do prolongation...	3 1/2—June 90	40	116 000	
1,600,000	1,804,173	38,816	União Valenciana...	6 1/2—Feb. 84	200		
5,000,000	2,000,000		Viçosa Central do Brazil...		40	30 000	40 000—52 000

MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
2,400,000\$	2,400,000\$	168,212\$	Alliança...	10 1/2—Jan. 90	200\$	350 000	
400,000	400,000		Bom Fim...		200	90 000	
3,000,000	3,000,000	53,278	Brazil Industrial...	6 1/2—Jan. 90	200	217 000	
300,000	300,000	562	Brasília...		200	200 000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	74,904	Carica...	12 1/2—Jan. 90	200	200 000	
1,200,000	1,200,000	4,312	Confiança Industrial...	15 1/2—Jan. 90	200	240 000	
300,000	300,000		do 2 series...	6 1/2—Jan. 90	100	120 000	
2,400,500	480,000		Corcovado...	1 1/2—July 90	40	45 000	
400,000	80,000		Cruzeiro do Sul...		40		
250,000	150,000		S. Isabel...		200	270 000	
600,000	360,000	9,093	Industrial Miners...		200	200 000	
200,000	375,000		Nacional de Seda...		200	220 000	
400,000	400,000	32,000	Petropolis...	12 1/2—Jan. 89	200	200 000	
3,000,000	600,000		Progresso Ind. do Brazil...	9 1/2—July 89	200	170 000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	221,322	Rink...	14 1/2—July 88	200	200 000	
1,200,000	500,000	9,377	S. Christovão...	7 1/2—Jan. 90	200	200 000	
	248,000		do 2 series...		180		
1,000,000	550,000	838	S. João...		200	230 000	
	351,000		do 2 series...		160		
1,750,000	700,000	31,718	S. Lázaro...	10 1/2—July 90	200	310 000	
		26,443	do 2 series...		200		
810,000	600,000	518	S. Pedro de Alcântara...		200	200 000	
280,000	280,000		União Industrial...	7 1/2—Jan. 90	200	200 000	

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
10,000,000\$	7,000,000\$	13,874\$	Agência do Brazil...	2 1/2—July 90	40\$	73 1/2	73 1/2—75 1/2
5,000,000	500,000	45,237	Auxiliar...	2 1/2—July 90	100	150 000	150 000—170 000
17,000,000	17,000,000		do 2 series...	2 1/2—July 90	40	90 000	84 000—86 000
100,000,000	33,000,000	18,923,843	Basiliense...	10 1/2—July 90	200	300 000	288 000—290 000
13,000,000	13,000,000		do 2 series...	3 1/2—July 90	40	83 000	83 000—84 000
3,000,000	300,000		Classe Laborista...		15		
4,000,000	400,000		Comissário de Agências...	5 1/2—July 90	80	83 000	83 000—84 000
20,000,000	10,000,000	2,411,637	Comercial do Rio de Jan.	10 1/2—July 90	200	270 000	270 000—275 000
1,000,000	100,000	4,411,180	do 2 series...	5 1/2—July 90	100	149 500	149 500—150 000
2,000,000	200,000	10,918	Comerciantes...	4 1/2—July 90	100	109 000	109 000—110 000
80,000,000	1,000,000	3,184,000	Comercio...	10 1/2—July 90	200	230 000	230 000—235 000
1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000	do 2 series...	2 1/2—July 90	40	72 000	72 000—73 000
1,000,000	100,000	63,401	Construtor do Brazil...	2 1/2—July 90	60	100 000	99 000—102 000
20,000,000	2,000,000	17,906	Credito Commercial...	5 1/2—July 90	100	120 000	
1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000	Credito Publico...	5 1/2—July 90	100	212 000	
20,000,000	2,000,000	17,906	Credito Real do Brazil...	5 1/2—Jan. 90	800	212 000	
1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000	do 2 series...	5 1/2—Jan. 90	40	45 000	
2,000,000	200,000	1,100,000	Depósitos e Descontos...	15 1/2—July 90	200	305 000	
1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000	Estados Unidos do Brazil...	8 1/2—May 90	100	110 500—111 000	
8,000,000	800,000	1,100,000	Industrial Mercantil...	7 1/2—July 90	200	203 000	203 000—210 000
1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000	do 2 series...	5 1/2—July 90	50		
1,123,000	112,300	1,100,000	Intermediario...	8 1/2—July 90	140	101 500—102 500	
3,000,000	300,000	1,100,000	Lavoura e Comercio...	4 1/2—July 90	60	101 500—102 500	
1,123,000	112,300	1,100,000	London & Brazilian, Limited	8 1/2—Apr. 90	100	220 000	
3,000,000	300,000	1,100,000	Mercantil dos Vargem...	10 1/2—July 90	200	220 000	
90,000,000	9,000,000	3,000,000	Nacional do Brazil (gold)	10 1/2—July 90	60	91 500—92 000	
3,000,000	300,000	1,100,000	Popular...	6 1/2—July 90	100	125 000	125 000—130 000
1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000	Rio de Janeiro...	7 1/2—July 90	50	50 000	
10,000,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	Rural e Hypotecario...	12 1/2—July 90	200	330 000	
2,000,000	200,000	1,100,000	Sapucahy Bancaria...		200		
10,000,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	Sul-Americano...	2 1/2—July 90	40	45 500	45 500—46 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	União de Credito...	2 1/2—Apr. 90	60	70 000	70 000—71 000

SHIPPING.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
10,000,000\$	10,000,000\$	1,100,000\$	Amazon Steam Navigation	7 1/2—Dec. 89	100	97 1/2	97 1/2—100 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,100,000	Lloyd Brasileiro...		100	174 000	173 1/2—175 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,100,000	do		90		80 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,100,000	S. João da Barra e Campos	7 1/2—July 89	200	125 000	

INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000\$	4,000,000\$	20,411\$	Aluminum	15000—July	20\$	198000	
3,000,000\$	2,000,000\$	14,297	Acad. Fluorine	25000—Jan.	70	250000	
2,000,000\$	2,000,000\$	1000	Aluminum	10000—Jan.	100	100000	
2,000,000\$	2000000	100000	Aluminum	10000—Jan.	80	100000	
2,000,000\$	2000000	100000	Aluminum	10000—Jan.	80	100000	
2,000,000\$	2000000	100000	Aluminum	10000—Jan.	80	100000	
2,000,000\$	2000000	100000	Aluminum	10000—Jan.	80	100000	
2,000,000\$	2000000	100000	Aluminum	10000—Jan.	80	100000	
2,000,000\$	2000000	100000	Aluminum	10000—Jan.	80	100000	
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2,000,000\$	2000000	100000	Aluminum	10000—Jan.	80	100000	
2,000,000\$	2000000	100000	Aluminum	10000—Jan.	80	100000	
2,000,000\$	2000000	100000	Aluminum	10000—Jan.	80	100000	

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" 21	Thames..	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 26	Elbe....	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon and Vigo.

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[Liquor]

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SAUCE,

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Spain..... (and branches)
Belgium..... (Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.
H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.
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Lisbon, Lisbon.
United States..... (Kahen Peabody & Co., New York.
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Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

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5% " " 7 " 9 "

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